

ITALIANS CARRY MORE TRENCHES ON GORIZIA HILL

Storm Positions on Crest of Calvaria, West of Stronghold.

MAKE NEW GAIN ON CARSO PLATEAU

Repulse Austrian Counter Blows, Says Rome—Aeroplane Shell Tolmezzo.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, Nov. 26.—Each hour brings Gorizia's fall nearer. On the crests to the west, which dominate the bridgehead, and on the Carso plateau, Rome claims that the Italian forces have advanced.

On the heights northeast of the Austrian stronghold the battle continues vigorously. Counter attacks by the defenders, says Rome, were repulsed. Combats with bombs have also taken place.

On the Calvaria-crest, which, with the Podgora ridge, forms a strong position, from which a descent on the Isonzo bridgehead is made easy, the invaders stormed more trenches and repulsed a counter blow, after a furious hand-to-hand encounter.

On the Carso plateau the Italians claim progress in the Monte San Michele zone, between Roschini and Peteano, and to the south toward San Martino.

Thus, from three sides the invader has pushed closer to the Isonzo city. There have come reports that Gorizia has already fallen, but these are not borne out by the Italian official report. But that the city is doomed seems established beyond doubt.

Artillery duels and some infantry actions have taken place in the Valle d'Adige and in Carnia. Austrian aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Tolmezzo.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL

Rome gave out this statement: There were artillery duels and activity by infantry detachments in the zone between the Adige and the Brenna and in Carnia.

An enemy aeroplane dropped three bombs on Tolmezzo, but there were no victims and the damage done was slight.

On the heights northeast of Gorizia the battle continued vigorously yesterday. We extended the ground occupied on the Calvaria crest by storming fresh trenches. An enemy counter attack was repulsed by violent hand-to-hand fighting and bomb throwing.

On the Carso plateau we also made progress in the Monte San Michele zone to the north between Roschini and Peteano, and to the south toward San Martino, where we took fifty-four prisoners.

HOME FOR ORPHANED ARMENIANS FOUNDED

Montclair Man Gives Property at Dundee Lakes, N. J.

Dikran M. Bedikian, of Montclair, N. J., was announced yesterday, has given six acres of land and three buildings at Dundee Lakes, N. J., as a home for Armenian children orphaned by the war. A steamship line has agreed to transport a number of them to this country free, and they will be taught trades and given a Christian education. Montclair residents yesterday began a campaign to raise \$100,000 for the endowment of the institution, which is to be known as the Armenian Pilgrims' Home, and will accommodate 100.

A flight will be made, probably at the Upper Montclair Club on December 18 by Walter Edwards, the aviator, to which an admission fee will be charged, the proceeds to go toward the endowment fund of the home.

For the Serbian refugees whose livelihood before the war was gained by tilling the soil a new opportunity for a fresh start in life is being offered. Through the agency of Caroline Dawes Appleton, founder of the International Society, Friends of Serbia, Serbian and Belgian refugees are being sent to a ninety-five-acre farm near Willington, Del. John McGee, who has furnished the land, also assists the refugees with homes and the farming implements. A meeting will be held at the Holland House Monday night to arouse interest in the campaign.

"America must help that heroic and talented people before it is too late," wrote Miss Appleton in a letter made public yesterday. "The suffrage women of Great Britain are following the light given them in arousing the British to arms. They are crying for assistance for Serbia. We are passing through the sublime moment in Serbian history. Serbia must not be lost."

Mme. Mabel Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has called the Rockefeller Foundation in this city for aid toward relieving the conditions in Serbia.

"Terrible distress prevailing in whole of Serbia, owing to lack of food," read the message received yesterday. "Starving fugitives along whole line of retreat. Would you consider supplying flour and obtaining consent of German and Bulgarian governments for its distribution within their lines similar to Belgian relief work? Importation from the south is impossible."

The Lafayette Fund, which is sending comfort kits to the French soldiers, received \$498.75 yesterday. Its Boston committee forwarding \$235. The Serbian National Fund, for the relief of French women and children, obtained \$1,107, and the New York State Board of the American Red Cross \$1,755, making its total to date \$557,202.

Peru Forbids Hide Exports.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 26.—An order prohibiting the exportation of vicuña and alpaca hides, and articles made from them, was issued by the government today.

ANOTHER FREDERICK THE GREAT?



This photograph, showing the Kaiser in the costume of his celebrated and belligerent ancestor, is being widely circulated in Germany.

BALTIC ARRIVES WITH \$11,000,000

Big Force of Detectives Guard Ship and Pier—400 Irishmen "Not on Board."

If the captain of the White Star liner Baltic had felt in an especially generous mood when he brought in his ship yesterday he could have made every man, woman and child in New York almost \$2 richer by distributing the gold and securities that were carried by the vessel. The Baltic brought more than \$11,000,000.

More than half of the money was taken in automobiles to the Sub-Treasury during the afternoon. A large force of detectives guarded the ship and pier last night to protect the gold that was left on board. Among the consignments to be delivered to-day is one of \$1,250,000 for J. P. Morgan & Co.

The names of 400 young Irishmen of military age who had planned to come to America on the Baltic appeared on the passenger list as "those not on board." When the British military authorities had finished censoring the passenger list only 174 travellers were left to weather the voyage.

Among these was R. A. Kendall, of Vancouver, B. C., noted for having a bomb-proof cranium. While Kendall was serving in the trenches near Flanders a star twirler in the Teutonic lines bounced a perfectly good bomb on his head. The missile exploded, but knocked the hardy young soldier no further than the land of dreams. After spending several days in a field hospital Kendall received a sick leave. He wears a black skull cap to keep from catching cold in the place where his scalp used to be.

Another returning soldier was Major C. P. Dugmore, who brought to his wife a little 160-pound Christmas gift in the shape of the base of a forty-two centimetre German shell. He expects to return soon to the trenches.

Conscription will not be necessary in England, according to Edward Manville, vice-president of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, of Birmingham, England, who came here on business. Crowds of volunteers are flocking daily to the colors, he said.

DISCOVERED FEW SIGNS OF WANT IN GERMANY

Conditions Much the Same as Last Spring, Says Arthur Ruhl.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Nov. 26.—Arthur Ruhl, who has been travelling through the Balkans and the central empires as a war correspondent and who is returning Sunday on the Nieuw Amsterdam, told The Tribune correspondent to-day that he had seen few signs of starvation or depression in Germany. In fact, conditions were much the same as they were when he was there last spring and early summer.

In his opinion, Rumania will keep out of the war until it is no longer possible, and then in an absolutely cold-blooded way will join forces with the side she thinks the stronger.

Though Mr. Ruhl has been travelling through belligerent countries for many months, he had no trouble until he reached London on this trip. Because of the difficulty of bringing in or taking out papers and letters, he mailed everything from Germany except his passport, which bears the visé of half a hundred consuls. So he did not consider it strange when he was interviewed at his hotel by Scotland Yard men, who wanted to see his credentials.

Fortunately Mr. Ruhl was well known at the American Embassy or he might have found difficulty in continuing his trip on schedule.

GERMANS ASSAIL VOLHYNIAN LINE

Attack West of Olika—Driven Back, Says Petrograd Report.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE SOUTH OF DVINSK

Teuton Prisoners Confirm Reports That Evacuation of Mitau Has Begun.

London, Nov. 26.—The Russians are pressing a strong offensive on the Dvina front. In the Vidzy region, south of Dvinsk, they claim to have occupied a wood, while in the north, around the farm of Borsemunde, a fierce battle is in progress. Berlin reports an attempt by the enemy to cross the Misse River, southwest of Riga, but says that it was repulsed.

Petrograd tells of an attempted advance by the enemy west of Olika. Apparently the Germans are trying to start an offensive in Volhynia. The attack, says the Russians, was checked.

Confirmation of the report that the Germans are quitting Mitau is contained in Havas dispatches from Petrograd, which say that German prisoners brought to Riga declare the complete evacuation of the city is under way.

The Russian General Staff is not disposed to overestimate the importance of actions that occur from time to time along the central sector of the battle line, where no determined offensive movement is now under way. Local commanders thus have opportunity to act on their own initiative, isolated engagements, as reported from time to time, resulting.

Germans who have been taken prisoner along some parts of the line represent the German forces to which they were attached as well spirited, in view of the knowledge that the rigors of the coming winter have now to be faced. This feeling has been particularly noticeable, according to German statements, since Russian successes at many points on the line have compelled the retirement of the Germans from comfortable trenches. Many detachments are said to be unable properly to dig, owing to the freezing of the ground, and must spend the winter virtually on the surface.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL

The communication issued at Petrograd says: The action near the farm of Borsemunde continued all day yesterday, but without decisive result. Toward evening the fighting became less violent.

A violent engagement near the village of Mintsilovo, north of Vidzy, ended in our troops occupying the wood to the south of the village. Quiet prevails on all the other sectors on the front from the Gulf of Riga as far as the Pripiet River, and also on the Styx.

In the region west of the town of Olika, between Rovno and Lutsk, the enemy attempted an advance, but being threatened by envelopment, he fell back to his point of departure. His attempt to make progress in the direction of the village of Janowka, northeast of Buczacz, was equally unfortunate.

GERMAN OFFICIAL

Berlin gave out this statement: Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—An attempt was made by the Russians to cross the Misse River near Pulpe, but it was frustrated. Russian attacks near Borsemunde and on the western front of Dvinsk were repulsed.

GERMAN ARMS DEPOT BLOWN UP BY ALLIES

French Fire Successful in Argonne—Snow in Vosges.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Nov. 26.—While snow fell heavily along the fighting lines in the mountains of France to-day, to the west the Allied forces began a heavy cannonade which was successful in two places. In the Argonne, according to the official statement from Paris, a German ammunition depot was blown up and the Teutons were dislodged from a mine excavation. Belgian and German batteries were active at many places in the extreme west, according to the official Belgian communication.

General French reports that the British have successfully bombarded German trenches, and by mine attacks have gained a little ground.

The German statement reports only "artillery duels at various places along the front."

FRENCH OFFICIAL

The French statement says: During the day there was an intermittent cannonade on the whole front. The activity of the artillery has taken a more violent turn in the Argonne, where, notably, our batteries blew up a German ammunition depot in the Fille Morte region. There has been fighting with grenades in the sector of Courtes-Chaussees. We dislodged the enemy from a mine excavation, which we occupied.

In the Vosges snow fell heavily, especially in the region of the Fecht and Thur rivers.

BRITISH OFFICIAL

General French reports that our artillery has successfully bombarded many portions of the German trenches during the last four days, destroying wire entanglements and reaching their parapets. To the bombardments the enemy made little reply. The enemy artillery, however, has been active north of Albert, north of Loos, north of Ploegs Street and east of the Ypres.

On the evening of the 22d the enemy made a heavy bombing attack on a mine crater held by our troops south of Bethune-La Bassée Road, but was repulsed. Mining has been constant on both sides during the last few days. On the 23d we exploded a mine north of the Bethune-La Bassée Road and occupied the crater.

On the 24th the enemy exploded a mine south of Guinchy, causing some damage to our trenches. A hostile bombing attack against the crater was repulsed. Yesterday the enemy exploded mines near Carnoy and Givinchy.

On the 25th twenty-three of our aeroplanes successfully bombed a German hut encampment at Achiet-Le Grand, northeast of Albert. The enemy replied with a single aeroplane, which dropped bombs near Bray, doing no damage.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL

The Belgian statement says: A rather violent bombardment has occurred in front of Streeuweg. To the north of Dixmude and to the east of St. Jacques Capelle there has been a retaliatory fire by the Belgian batteries.

KAISER'S ROOF SEIZED

Germans Will Soon Have Munitions Made of Castle's Copper. Basel, Switzerland, Nov. 26.—The copper roof is being taken from the Imperial castle at Donaueschingen, Germany, and will be used in the manufacture of munitions of war. The roof weighs many tons.

This is not the first time that metal has been requisitioned from an imperial residence for war uses. The Emperor's palace in Berlin was visited the latter part of September by the commission having in charge the seizure of metal for government use and a list of the metals at the court was demanded.

Emperor William ordered that all metals not in actual necessary use be seized. It was reported recently that the huge copper roofs of the cathedral at Bremen were being dismantled for military use.

DEVICE TO DOUBLE RANGE OF BIG GUNS

Son of Serbian Prince Says New Carriage Will Increase Artillery Efficiency.

Taking his cue from the experience of the warring nations that increased range for big guns means victory in artillery operations, Doushan Lazarevich-Hrebilianovich, son of Prince Lazarovich-Hrebilianovich, of Serbia, now a resident of this city, has devised a gun carriage designed to double the reach of all kinds of artillery, from field pieces up to the biggest howitzers. The secret lies in a gun carriage to increase the elevation of the piece, according to the inventor. At present field and siege guns can be elevated, he says, only 15 to 17 degrees, and howitzers not more than 45 degrees.

The carriage he has designed permits an elevation of more than 70 degrees, which, it is asserted, would increase the present 6,000-yard range of the United States 1902 model field gun to 15,000 yards, while the 4.7-inch siege gun, of 7,500 yards range, would be able to make a target of a fort 20,000 yards distant. These improvements, it is declared, would place the United States at an immense advantage over all European nations.

Hudson Maxim, when asked to comment yesterday on the invention, said that field pieces were now negligible as weapons of offence except for direct fire against the ranks of an enemy charging, but that the importance of increasing the range of heavy pieces could not be overestimated. The United States, he said, was practically without large guns of any sufficient range. The main problem, he said, was to blast armies out of the ground in which they intrench themselves, and that this could be done only by great guns of long range.

An army officer, attached as instructor to the division headquarters of the national guard in the Municipal Building, said that in addition to elevation of the gun there were other problems to consider, such as increasing the powder charge, and that the tube would have to be strengthened to stand the increased charge. He said that it was no secret that the United States would have to take strenuous measures to increase the range of its great guns. He would venture no opinion on any invention to do this until it had passed government tests.

BRITISH LABOR VOTE DEFEATS PEACE MAN

Patriotism Platform Elects Successor to Hardie in Parliament.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Nov. 26.—The result of the Parliamentary election in Merthyr to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Keir Hardie is significant evidence of the feeling of the country toward the war. The district is entirely industrial, and both candidates, C. B. Stanton and J. Winston, are prominent local labor leaders. Three polls were taken among the miners before Winston was selected as the candidate, but Stanton resolved to fight notwithstanding.

Winston had the entire use of the labor organizations. Stanton had no organization, even giving a bill of sale on his household furniture in order to pay his campaign expenses. Stanton fought on purely patriotic lines and had the enthusiastic support of soldiers, while Winston's chief henchman was Ramsay MacDonald. He was also supported by some peace enthusiasts, mainly organized by the Union of

Democratic Control, Arthur Henderson, Secretary for Education in the Cabinet, also assisting in the candidature. Despite this, Stanton polled 10,254 votes, against Winston's 6,080. The result is regarded as a death blow to the peace party.

AMERICAN HELD BY BRITISH

New Yorker Not Allowed to Get to His Property in Ireland.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Secretary Lansing promised Representative Chandler, of New York, to-day that he would investigate the case of Michael J. O'Connor, an American, who declares in an affidavit filed with the State Department that when he tried to get to his property in Ireland last month he was kept a prisoner on the American liner St. Louis at Liverpool from October 24 until November 3 under guard of British soldiers.

O'Connor also charged that he was kept in the ship's brig several hours. He was denied admission and returned to New York.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK OFF SWEDEN

Frauenlob Torpedoed by Allied Submarine, Says Petrograd.

London, Nov. 26.—The German protected cruiser Frauenlob has been sunk by an Allied submarine, according to a semi-official announcement made at Petrograd, says a dispatch to the Central News Agency.

The Frauenlob is reported to have been sent to the bottom in the locality where the German protected cruiser Undine, a sister ship of the Frauenlob, was lost.

The Frauenlob was a vessel of 2,672 tons and carried a crew of 275 men. She was armed with ten 4.1-inch guns and was equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She had a speed of twenty-one knots.

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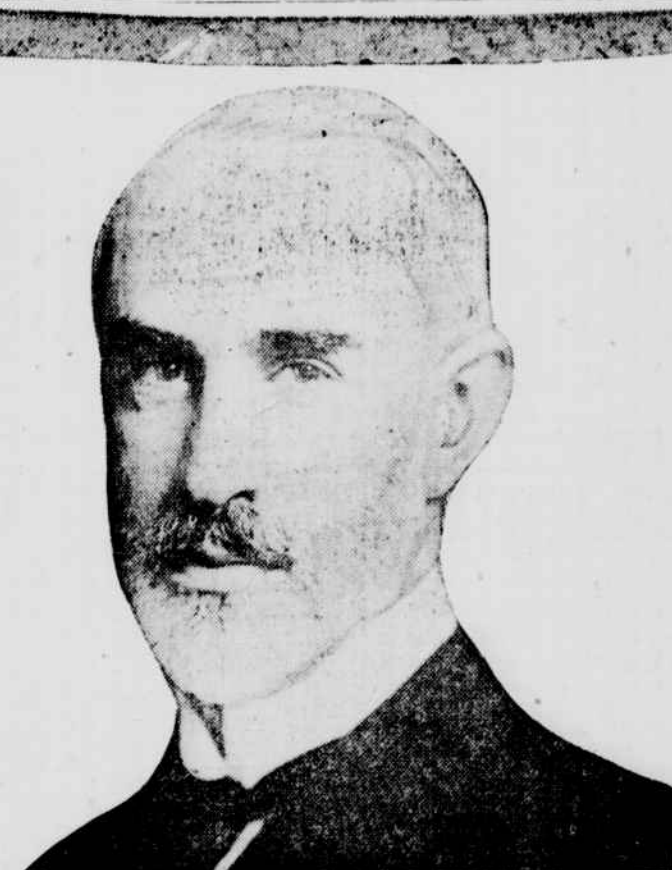
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